

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th September 1898.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	25,000	17th September, 1898.	
2	"Basunati" ...	Ditto ...	15,000		
3	"Hitaishi" ...	Ditto ...	800	20th ditto.	
4	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	About 4,000	16th ditto.	
5	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ...	Ditto ...	1,600	16th & 23rd ditto.	
6	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	3,000	16th & 23rd ditto.	
7	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	3,000	17th ditto.	
8	"Som Prakash" ...	Ditto ...	1,000	19th ditto.	
9	"Sulabh Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Banga Vidya Prakashika" ...	Calcutta ...	200		
2	"Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika." ...	Ditto ...	1,000	17th to 21st September, 1898.	
3	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto ...	2,000	17th and 19th to 22nd September, 1898.	
4	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	200		
HINDI.					
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	"Marwari Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	400	11th September, 1898.	
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	6,500	19th ditto.	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	13th to 17th and 19th September, 1898.	
PERSIAN.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Hablul Mateen" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	19th September, 1898.	
2	"Mefta-hur-zafar" ...	Ditto ...	.....	15th ditto.	
URDU.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide." ...	Calcutta ...	320	15th ditto.	
2	"General and Gauhariyasi" ...	Ditto ...	330	16th ditto.	
<i>Tri-weekly.</i>					
1	"Nusrat-ul-Islam" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	
BENGALI.					
BURDWAN DIVISION.					
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	"Ulubaria Darpan" ...	Ulubaria ...	.....	16th September 1878.	
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	572	16th ditto.	
2	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	240	13th ditto.	
3	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	400	18th ditto.	
4	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	1,350	16th ditto.	
5	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ..	475	14th and 21st September, 1898.	
BENGALI.					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad ...	655	14th September, 1898.	
2	"Pratihar" ...	Ditto ...	603	16th ditto.	

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.	
URIYA.						
Weekly.						
ORISSA DIVISION.						
1	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra in the Central Provinces.	.....	27th July, 1898.	This paper is said to have some circulation in the Division, but the number of subscribers could not be ascertained.
2	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	150	28th ditto.		
3	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	309			
4	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	400	23rd ditto.		
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
PATNA DIVISION.						
1	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipur ...	About 600			
URDU.						
Weekly.						
1	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipur ...	500	16th September, 1898.	This paper is not regularly published for want of type.	
2	"Gaya Punch" ...	Gaya ...	400	6th ditto.		
BENGALI.						
Weekly.						
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.						
1	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Boalia, Rajshahi ...	243	14th ditto.		
2	"Kangal" ...	Cooch Behar ...	.....	21st ditto.	
3	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Kakina, Rangpur ...	180	16th ditto.		
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
1	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	.....	September, 1898.	
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
DACCA DIVISION.						
1	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	755			
2	"Kasipur Nivasi" ...	Kasipur, Barisal ...	315	14th September 1898.		
Weekly.						
1	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	300			
2	"Charu Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	900	12th ditto.		
3	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	2,400	18th ditto.		
4	"Sanjay" ...	Faridpur ...	.....	16th ditto.	
5	"Saraswat Patra" ...	Dacca ...	About 500	17th ditto.		
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.						
Weekly.						
1	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	500			
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.						
1	"Tripura Hitaishi" ...	Comilla ...	450	Bhadra, 2nd fortnight, 1905 B.S.		
Weekly.						
1	"Sansodhini" ...	Ditto ...	120	14th September, 1898.		
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
ASSAM.						
1	"Paridarsak" ...	Sylhet ...	.....		
2	"Silchar" ...	Silchar, Cachar ...	340			

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 15th September says that the book *Hadya-i-Sultani*, which has been lately published by one Maulvi Nehal Ahmed, of Allaha-

DARUSSALTANAT
AND URDU GUIDE,
Sept. 15th, 1898.

bad, convinces England of the necessity of forming a friendly alliance with the Sultan of Turkey, because such an alliance is not only calculated to engender a sympathetic feeling between the Musalmans and the English, but is also likely to put the English in a position to extend their supremacy over all the Muhammadan kingdoms. Besides, if England can secure the friendship of Turkey, she need not be under any apprehension as to the Suez Canal route to India in the event of a war in the East. It is feared that England's present attitude towards Turkey may force the Sultan to seek the protection of Germany or Russia, both those Powers being now hostile to England. The author observes that the Musalmans believe that it is the English whom the Prophet Muhammad had in view when he prophesied that one Christian nation would ride with the Musalmans in the last *Jehad* between the Cross and the Crescent, which is to break out a little before the advent of the Imam Medhi.

2. The *Hablul Mateen* of the 19th September says that the Cretan affair does not seem to take a favourable turn in regard to England. The English should not believe that

HABUL MATEEN,
Sept. 19th 1898.

at a critical moment they will secure the co-operation of the other Powers. The result of the Cretan affair will be the same as that of the so-called Armenian atrocities.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Tripura Hitaishi* for the second fortnight of Bhadra, 1305 (B.S.), complains against the police of Comilla town. On

TRIPURA HITAISHI,
Second fortnight
of Bhadra, 1305 B.S.

A complaint against the Tippera police.

the night of the last *Nashta Chandra* festival brickbats were thrown into the houses of many respectable people, including Rai Mohini Mohan Bardhan, Bahadur. Mohini Babu handed over some of the offenders to the police, but the police let them off.

4. Referring to the murder of Babu Indra Narayan Chaudhuri, of Kumardihi, in the Raniganj subdivision of the Burdwan district, on the night of the 9th September, a correspondent writes in the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 13th September as follows:—

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 13th, 1898.

Murders in the Burdwan district.

The deceased, who had been invited to the house of a respectable villager, was returning home, escorted by two men, when he was killed in front of the door of an oilman's house. The dead body must have been at once removed by the murderers, for nothing was found on the spot, except blood and a sacred thread. A police enquiry is going on. Three murders have been committed in the Raniganj subdivision during the last three years, but the murderers have not been apprehended. The failure of the police to apprehend them has encouraged the criminal class. An able officer should be deputed to investigate the present case.

5. In writing about the settlement of the chaukidari chakran lands, the *Pallivasi* of the 14th September says that Government has done well by fixing the salary of the village chaukidars at Rs. 6 a month, for, con-

PALLIVASI,
Sept. 14th, 1898.

Settlement of chaukidari chakran lands.

sidering the prevailing high prices, a smaller pay would have, in a manner, compelled them to take bribes. But the reduction that has been made in the number of chaukidars will produce very injurious consequences. The villages in which formerly there were five chaukidars will have henceforth only one. One man will be unable to properly perform the duty of watch and ward. If he falls sick, some days will necessarily elapse before a man is appointed to act for him, and during this time the village will be left unprotected. Again, one chaukidar will find it inconvenient to go on his rounds in a village alone on a dark night and capture a thief or other bad characters he may come across. Formerly chaukidars used to go out at night in parties of two or three and were thus often able to catch thieves and robbers. While owing to this reduction in the number of chaukidars, life and property in the villages

will be seriously imperilled, the system of paying them monthly salaries will have the effect of imposing a tax on the villagers. The latter will get very little of the chaukidar's services, but they will very probably be subjected to oppression and extortion at the hands of the panchayats charged with the assessment and collection of the chaukidari tax. Another matter in connection with the new arrangement is open to objection. It is not clear why the zamindars should be considered by Government as entitled to get a settlement of half of the chaukidari service lands. Such settlement should be made not with the zamindar, but with the party—*putnidar, darputnidar, seputnidar, &c.*—in whose occupation the mehal actually is, who receives its rents, and who was under the old system entitled to the services of the chaukidars. But this is precisely the party who, under the new arrangement, will be deprived of the chaukidar's services, while the law is silent as to whether he will be ever placed in possession of the chakran lands.

The appointment of daffadars seems quite unnecessary and uncalled for.

SANJAY,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

6. The *Sanjay* of the 16th September complains that though it is said that one Jadab Chandra Mukhopadhyaya murdered one Kunja Vihari Guha, of village Dangi, under thana Ayinpur, in the Faridpur district, on the 4th August, the local police have not been yet able to arrest him. Their failure has raised doubts in the public mind.

7. The *Som Prakash* of the 19th September writes as follows:—

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 19th, 1898.

Why police oppression is not checked.

Police oppression is increasing every day. This would not have been the case, if the criminal courts and the police authorities had not directly and indirectly shielded offending police officers. Let a Sub-Inspector, or a head-constable, or a constable be prosecuted for taking bribes or committing oppression, and his official superiors will try their best to get him acquitted. The courts, too, show a leaning towards offending police officers. Here is a case in point. Some time ago a writer-constable, attached to the Bhowanipur thana, was charged before Maulvi Seraj-ul-Huq, Police Magistrate, Alipore, with assaulting and wrongfully confining a native. It was alleged that there was ill-feeling between the complainant and the accused, and one evening when the former was returning after fishing, the accused, with some constables, dragged him to the thana on pretext that he was drunk. He was assaulted and confined in the thana. The Magistrate warned the accused and ordered him to apologise to the complainant.

Maulvi Huq did not do justice in the case. He was, no doubt, convinced of the guilt of the constable, and he would have, no doubt, convicted any other person in the constable's place under section 211 of the Penal Code. Has Maulvi Huq written anything against the offending constable in his judgment? We think not. We know from experience that no Magistrate will venture to say anything against the police. We know of the case of a Sub-Deputy Magistrate who was deprived of his judicial powers because he had written strongly against the conduct of a police officer in a police case. Police oppression is not likely to be put a stop to so long as the higher police and judicial officers do not come forward to put a stop to it.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 13th, 1898.

8. Complaints have reached the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 13th September, against a high Judicial officer of the Burdwan district, who is said to sleep in Court during the greater part of the day, to accept *dalis*, and to cause great inconvenience to parties by putting off the examination of witnesses from day to day. The writer does not give out the name of the officer concerned, in the hope that he will take timely warning.

Complaints against a judicial officer in the Burdwan district.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Sept. 14th, 1898.

9. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 14th September writes as follows:—
The late Babu Umes Chandra Batabyal entered Government service as a Statutory Civilian. When he was Officiating District Magistrate of Malda he wanted to be transferred to the Provincial Civil Service. Accordingly

Invidious distinction between natives and Europeans in the Executive Service.

his name was transferred from the list of Joint-Magistrates to that of Deputy Magistrates. Though in course of time he was entrusted with the charge of a district, his name figured in the list of Deputy Magistrates.

It is strange that Mr. Maddox, a European Civilian, has been appointed to the post vacated in consequence of the death of Babu Umes Chandra Batabyal, and the claims of the Subordinate Executive Service, which still boasts of many able officers, have been ignored. As a matter of fact, it is the Deputy Magistrates who perform all the executive business of a district, but the District Magistrate, who only exercises supervision, takes the entire credit for efficient administration. The District Magistrates cannot do without the Deputy Magistrates, and it is a pity that the latter, possessing as they do undoubted ability, are not placed in the rank of Civil Servants.

It pains us to think of the hard work which the Deputy Magistrates have to do and of the thousand and one obstacles which stand in the way of their promotion. The Deputy Magistrates work hard, but few of them live to be promoted to the first or second class. When Babu Batabyal's name was placed on the list of Deputy Magistrates at a time when he was the Magistrate of a district, everybody hoped that the prospects of Deputy Magistrates were going to improve. But the appointment of a Civilian to Babu Batabyal's post has now disappointed the public.

It is a pity that this arrangement has been made during the rule of a model Lieutenant-Governor like Sir John Woodburn. It is to be hoped, however, that His Honour will cause a sifting enquiry to be made into the cause of our complaint and do justice in the matter. If, however, Deputy Magistrates are not entitled to be promoted to such a high post as the one held by the late Babu Umes Chandra Batabyal, let this be plainly told, so that Deputy Magistrates may not be deluded with false hopes.

10. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th September has the following:—

Maulvi Fazlul Karim.

A numerous signed memorial against Maulvi Fazlul Karim has been drafted, and would have been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor when he came to Dacca, if the Maulvi had not given out, through Mr. Garth, that he was about to apply for his transfer from Munshiganj. We hear that the Maulvi did apply for a transfer, and also offered himself as a candidate for the post which was held by Batabyal. But he has been sadly disappointed. Mr. Bolton has not even granted his application for a transfer. Mr. Bolton is stated to have observed that as the native press is writing against the Maulvi, and has preferred serious charges against him, it will not be advisable to hush up the matter by transferring him to some other place. This leads one to expect that a public enquiry will be made into the conduct of the Maulvi. That is exactly what is wanted by the public. The Maulvi Sahib has made himself unpopular in Madaripur and Dacca and Munshiganj, in all the places, in fact, where he has gone. The Government ought to enquire why this is so. It seems that something will at last be done to the Maulvi. Let us still warn the Maulvi and advise him to give up his whims and caprices, and remember that he has official superiors over his head to whom he is accountable for his actions.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

The Maulvi Sahib has made things too hot for the amla of his Court. The poorly-paid amla are not infrequently fined by the Maulvi five or seven rupees. The peons are very badly treated. The peons and amla who were under the Maulvi's predecessors praised for their efficiency and diligence, are now being ill-treated at every step. Many of the old peons have been suspended. Not long ago, Ranga Gazi, a Musalman peon, was ordered to seize the movable property of a Brahman panchayat who had failed to pay the chaukidars. The Musalman peon hesitated to enter the house of a Brahman, lest he should be held accountable for so doing. He therefore came back to consult the Deputy Magistrate and take his permission to enter the Brahman's house. This threw the Maulvi into a rage, and he suspended the poor peon for six months.

The Maulvi Sahib is very fond of staying at Dacca. Every Saturday he goes to Dacca, after a few hours' work, and comes back from that place late. On the 29th August last the Maulvi Sahib came back from Dacca so late that he had to work till 8 or 8-30 p.m. But this is not all. The Maulvi often goes to Dacca on the excuse of making a tour. It appears from his tour programme that Maulvi Fazlul Karim was to have returned to Munshiganj from Srinagar

on the 10th September last. But immediately after reaching Munshiganj he started for Dacca. On the 27th August last the Maulvi Sahib went to Madanganj to prepare a price-list, but he was seen at Dacca the very same day. To tell the truth, the Maulvi Sahib goes to Dacca once or twice a week with his boat loaded with plantains. Let the authorities judge if the Maulvi Sahib acts well in leaving his head-quarters so often. A correspondent complains that the Maulvi Sahib has monopolised the entire plantain supply of Munshiganj and the neighbouring villages. What does the Maulvi Sahib do with such a large number of plantains? Are they presented by him to somebody? It is to be hoped that an enquiry will be soon made into the charges preferred against Maulvi Fazlul Karim.

SAMAY,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

11. The *Samay* of the 16th September has the following:—

The Whipping Circular. We have often tried to draw the attention of the authorities to the cruel law relating to the flogging of boys, which is in force in this country. We, therefore, announce with very great pleasure that, with a view to partially reduce the cruelty and severity of that law, Sir John Woodburn has issued the following Circular to all Divisional Commissioners:—

No. 4009J., dated Calcutta, the 18th August 1898.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., c.s.i., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In forwarding the accompanying order, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 392(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I am directed to convey to you the following observations on the whipping of juvenile offenders, which should be communicated to all Magistrates in your Division.

Having regard to the general feeling of the respectable classes of the people as to the degrading character of the punishment of whipping, the Lieutenant-Governor has left it to the discretion of the Courts, in the case of juvenile offenders, to inflict the punishment on the hand, instead of on the buttocks. This discretion should be exercised according to the age and social position of the offender, and the nature of the offence. For very young boys of respectable position, convicted of offences which do not imply depravity or confirmed dishonesty, strokes on the hand appear to be the appropriate punishment. Care is, however, necessary and should be taken to avoid causing serious injury to the hand, when whipping is inflicted on the palm.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also of opinion that a minimum of the strokes may be accepted as the limit of punishment ordinarily sufficient for juvenile offenders. It would rest with the Courts to award a more severe punishment within the maximum of the Code in exceptional cases where the circumstances appear to them to justify and require it. The Lieutenant-Governor further considers that the whipping of juvenile offenders should be carried out in private, unless the offender's character is such as to render him undeserving of this consideration.

It is needless to say that Sir John Woodburn will be worshipped in every Bengali home for the kindness he has shown.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 17th, 1898.

12. The *Sanjivani* of the 17th September has the following about the Whipping Circular:—

The Whipping Circular. We are charmed with the circular, and the people of the country are glad to notice the sympathy and good judgment shown by Sir John Woodburn. The larger the number of kind and sympathetic rulers like Sir John, the firmer will become the foundations of the British Empire in India. Government by force will never win for the English the hearts of the Indians.

BANGAVASI,

13. The Lieutenant-Governor, writes the *Bangavasi* of the 17th September, has issued a Circular to all Commissioners and District Magistrates, to the effect that juvenile

offenders belonging to respectable families should not be whipped on the buttocks, but on the palm of the hand. The whipping, again, should not be carried on with such force as to cause bleeding. But this is not all. "The Lieutenant-Governor," runs the Circular, "further considers that the whipping of juvenile offenders should be carried on in private, unless the offender's character

is such as to render him undeserving of this consideration." May Sir John Woodburn live long! His kindness, his forbearance, his forgiving nature, have agreeably surprised us. It is a rare good fortune to us that we have got a large-hearted ruler like Sir John Woodburn.

14. The *Pallivasi* of the 21st September says that even the ablest and most active Subordinate Judge is not able, single-handed, to cope with the heavy civil work in the Burdwan district. Government has at last come to see this, and occasionally appoints an additional Judge to bring up arrears, but it has not, up to this time, appointed a permanent Second Judge. There has been an Additional Subordinate Judge in the place since October 1897, but Government has issued an order for the closing of this court from 27th April 1899. This means that suitors will again have to undergo all the inconvenience, trouble, and expense of "the law's delay."

In Hooghly there are three Subordinate Judges, and in Midnapore two. Why should there be only one Subordinate Judge in a large district like Burdwan, where the officer has to hear appeals from eight munsifs, besides disposing of a large number of original suits, and holding a Small Cause Court for two days in the week?

(c)—Jails.

15. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th September complains that satisfactory arrangements are not made in Indian jails to maintain the privacy of female convicts. A female convict lately escaped from the Alipore Jail. She has been re-arrested, and it appears from her deposition that two jail warders made her gratify their carnal desire, and released her on that consideration. It is a great regret that the authorities have made no arrangements to protect the chastity of female prisoners. There are a thousand ways open to vicious men desirous of violating the chastity of female convicts. It is not strange that a female convict should exchange chastity for liberty, but is it not wrong to confine females in places where their chastity is in danger?

(d)—Education.

16. A correspondent sends the following account of the misconduct of some schoolboys to the *Charu Mihir* of the 12th September:—

Misconduct of schoolboys in the Mymensingh district.

On the night of the 3rd September last, the students of Tangail, in the Mymensingh district, issued in large bodies, with their *chudders* wrapped round their heads, their *dhutis* worn tight, and with *lathis* in hand, and caused great mischief to certain shopkeepers and prostitutes in the bazar. They entered a Muhammadan hotel, and uprooted a large number of sugarcanes. They then made their way to the quarter occupied by women of ill-fame, and began to ill-treat them in such a way as to induce the latter to buy them off. Before this, the boys had looted two boats laden with mangoes. The teachers should keep a strict eye on these students.

17. A correspondent sends to the *Sanjay* of the 16th September the following extract from the remarks recorded by Maulvi Kabiruddin, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Faridpur, after inspecting a school, as a specimen of his Bengali scholarship:—

The Bengali scholarship of a Musalman Deputy Inspector of Schools.

"—বিদ্যালয় পরিদর্শন করিতে আসিয়া মোট ১৫টা বালিকার মধ্যে ৮টা "উপস্থিত" পাইলাম উঃ প্রাঃ "ত্রিনিতে" ১টা "বালীকা" আছে শুনিলাম কিন্তু "পিড়িত" অবস্থায় উপস্থিত হইতে পারে নাই। ক মতিতে ২টা বালিকা "উপস্থিত" ছিল তাহাদিগকে "পরীক্ষা" করিয়া "সম্ভব" লাভ করিলাম—"

18. A correspondent of the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* of the 16th September writes as follows:—

Primary education, past and present, and its reform.

The present system of primary education is an imitation of the system under which village *gurus* used to give instruction to village boys in the old pathshalas. It begins

PALLIVASI,
Sept. 21st, 1898.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

CHARU MIHIR,
Sept. 12th, 1898.

SANJAY,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

with the Lower Primary course and ends with the Upper Primary examination. The old *gurus* taught their pupils hand-writing, the multiplication tables, *Subhankari*, letter-writing, accounts, land measurement, &c.; instructed them to be orthodox and mannerly, and occasionally read out to them, or made them read out, from religious books like the *Koran*, the *Ramayan*, or the *Mahabharat*. In both Hindu and Musalman pathsalas boys were also made to learn by heart the *slokas* of Chanakya, the moralist. A training like this made most of the boys thoroughly practical men and well fitted for carrying on mahajani or zamindari business. They could easily find employment under zamindars. The *gurus* of modern pathsalas are certainly men possessed of much more book-learning than their predecessors. But the mode of teaching and the multiplicity of the subjects taught, some of the latter being quite useless for an average pathsala boy coming from the labouring classes, are making Primary education yield results far from desirable. Boys who pass the Primary examinations seldom possess the means of continuing their studies much farther. What is, then, the good of teaching them so much geography and hygiene as is now taught? What is the good of teaching the boys that a particular vegetable is better than others, that water should be purified by filtration before drinking, that there are such and such rivers in North America? The map of the world given in *Nutan Path* ought to be enough in the way of geography.

To reform the present system of Primary education, Primary Schools should be remodelled. *Tol* pathsalas should be established for Hindu boys and *Maktab* pathsalas for Musalman boys, every *tol* pathsala being placed under one or two pandits knowing Bengali and Sanskrit, and every *Maktab* pathsala under one or two maulvis knowing Bengali, Hindi, Persian, and Arabic. These institutions, besides remedying the defects of the modern system of education, will give employment to pandits and maulvis. The Lower and Upper Primary examinations should also be abolished, because too much importance attached to examinations fills the boys who pass them with too high an opinion of their intelligence and learning, and makes them despise manual labour as a humiliation. The only career they find open to them is teachership in pathsalas on the meagre salary of a rupee or a rupee and-a-half a month.

EDUCATION
GAZETTE,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

19. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* of the 16th September writes as follows:—

Middle School teachers.

How miserable the condition of the Middle School teachers is may be easily guessed. In the aided schools there is no certainty as to how long the services of the teachers will last. Any diminution of the income of such a school puts a teacher in the risk of loss of service or reduction of pay. So long these teachers have had a career open to them in mukhtarship, but the door to it has been now closed against them, and they must henceforward manage to drag a miserable existence on Rs. 15 to 20 a month till the end of their life. Every man in whatever line of work has a prospect, but not so a Middle School teacher in Bengal. In most Middle schools a teacher hardly gets any increment to his pay, even after a service of thirty years. He enters service at the age of twenty on Rs. 20 a month, and he is found drawing the same pittance at fifty, no matter how efficient the service he may have rendered. And his case becomes worse if, in the meantime, the school in which he accepted service, ceases to exist. For at his age no other school will take him in. In many schools teachers are not paid the salary for which they are made to give receipts. A teacher receiving only Rs. 14 has to grant a receipt for Rs. 18. With this poor income he has no alternative but to take to private tuition during the morning and evening hours, in return for free board, thus making his hard lot still more unbearable. Is it nobody's duty to look after a class of men who, though most useful members of society, spend their lives in misery and despair?

The following suggestions, if carried out, may, in the least expensive manner, do something to ameliorate the pecuniary condition of this class of teachers:—

1. The teachers in all aided schools in a district should be appointed by the District Board, and should enjoy the privilege of being transferred from one school to another by the same authority. There should also be grades

of pay, and a teacher should be promoted to a higher or degraded to a lower grade according as he discharges his duties satisfactorily or not.

2. Two or three Sub-Inspectors, whose duties shall be to inspect only the vernacular schools, should in every district be chosen from among the experienced pandits and teachers of middle schools and they should be paid Rs. 30 a month. The pay of Inspecting Pandits should be slightly increased, and these officers, too, should be selected from among the same class. The additional expense incurred in increasing the pay of Inspecting Pandits will be met from the savings which will be effected by reducing the salary of two or three Sub-Inspectors to Rs. 30.

3. Every District Board should establish a Provident Fund for the benefit of these teachers. The monthly contribution which each teacher agrees to make to the fund should be deducted from the sanctioned grant-in-aid to the school to which he belongs and deposited in the Savings Bank on his account. A teacher on receipt of a salary of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month may, by making a monthly contribution of one or two rupees to the fund, have in this way a round sum of five hundred or one thousand rupees to his credit at the end of thirty years.

If something is not soon done to improve the prospects of the Middle School teachers—the teachers who come out of the Training schools should be taught such self-denial and asceticism as is practised by a Hindu *sannyasi*, a Buddhist ascetic, or a Roman Catholic missionary, because the multiplication of such poor families as those of these teachers cannot be good for any country.

20. Another correspondent of the same paper criticises the view expressed on the subject of primary education in a recent issue of this paper (Report on Native Papers for

Primary education.

EDUCATION
GAZETTE,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

27th August, paragraph 12):—

The usefulness of teaching arithmetic, *Subhankari*, and mental arithmetic in the primary schools is undoubted, because every man of business needs to be well versed in these subjects. Much mischief is being done in consequence of arithmetic not being taught in the higher schools on the method followed in the Primary Schools. Dr. Martin attempted to introduce *Subhankari* and mental arithmetic in the 5th and 6th classes of high schools, but failed in consequence of the opposition of high school teachers, who considered native arithmetic unworthy of their notice.

That it is good to teach also hygiene and physical science in the Primary Schools cannot be questioned. The conditions of modern life, such as increased want, residence in small houses in large towns, &c., make increased attention to health very necessary. It is a defect of the higher schools that hygiene is not taught there, and such a defect should not be imitated by the Primary Schools. It would be better if no boy were allowed to go up for the Entrance examination without having passed the Middle English examination. But the English-educated Calcutta Babus will on no account agree to such a change. When Dr. Martin was Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle, he made a rule to the effect that no boy who had not already passed the Upper Primary examination should go up for the Middle Scholarship examination. That rule, if persisted in, would have been a most salutary one for boys.

21. According to the *Sanjivani* of the 17th September no one can have any faith in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, when the assistants are found making such a muddle as to fasten scholarships now on one student and now on another. Though it took the Director's office one month and-a-half to issue the list of scholarships, the list is hardly unimpeachable, for three corrections have already been made in it and more corrections may yet follow. Dr. Martin, it is expected, will give a lesson to the clerk who is responsible for these mistakes in the list of scholarships.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 17th, 1898.

The office of the Director of Public Instruction.

22. Referring to the appointment of a Committee, under the presidency of Mr. Pedler, to decide what subjects should be included in the text-books for the Lower Primary, Upper Primary, and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations, and to the scheme of having such text-books published by Government, the same paper writes as follows:—

SANJIVANI.

Preparation of text-books by Government.

At last Government intends taking to trade and putting a stop to the earning of their livelihood by poor Bengali authors. It is greatly to be

deprecatd that those, who, as advocates of free trade, push on the sale of their wares in every country, should themselves create a monopoly in the book trade. It cannot be just that, because the Calcutta University has adopted the profession of a publisher in respect of the Entrance Course, Government itself should follow in its wake in respect of Bengali text-books. The development of Bengali literature will be hampered by Government's trading in school-books.

23. The same paper has the following:—

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 17th, 1898.

The lady students of the Campbell Medical School who have to reside in a hostel erected for their accommodation within the school compound, are very unruly and not amenable to such discipline as is needed in a boarding, and particularly in a female boarding. During the incumbency of Mrs. Sil, the former Superintendent, one of the boarders was found to have misbehaved herself. Mrs. Sil was, therefore, removed. The present Superintendent possesses all the necessary firmness, sense of duty and experience, and the boarders, who fret at the idea of restraint, have formed a conspiracy against her. The Boarding Committee and the guardians of the boarders should bear in mind that great firmness and strict discipline are required in the management of a female boarding. Great danger may be apprehended if the young inmates of such an institution are allowed to get unruly. The guardians should not be moved by their feelings to protest against the severe rules which now govern the Campbell School boarding.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 13th, 1898.

24. A correspondent complains in the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 13th September of the want of accommodation or shelter for cattle in the cattle pounds at Methidanga, Gurh, Sahebdauga, Mele, and other places in and around Santipur, in the Nadia district. In some of these pounds there is no shed, in others there are only small dilapidated structures, which can hardly be called sheds. Though one anna per day is charged for each head of cattle, the animals are not given any fodder, or even water. Strong and healthy cattle get lean and weak when they have passed two or three days in these pounds.

ULUBARIA DARPAN,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

25. According to the *Ulubaria Darpan* of the 16th September the ferry ghâts in the Midnapore Canal are in a very bad condition. The Ulubaria ghât is particularly bad, and is a source of danger to people getting into or out of the ferry boat. The attention of the Executive Engineer is invited to this matter.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 21st, 1898.

26. It was rumoured, writes the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 21st September, that the Saraswati river in the Hooghly district was going to be dredged. There seems to be no foundation for that rumour. The silting up of this river has made about a hundred villages insanitary. The sanitary condition of these villages can be improved by at least connecting the Saraswati and the Kunti near Kola, a village in the Hooghly district. This is not likely to cost the Government much, and it is hoped that the proposal will draw the attention of the district authorities.

PALLIVASI,
Sept. 21st, 1898.

27. The *Pallivasi* of the 21st September is glad that the Kalna Municipality, in the Burdwan district, has granted an allowance of Rs. 5 a month to each of the two *tols* in the place. But this is not the time when the municipal authorities should think of appointing a Secretary, specially as shortness of funds has just now necessitated an increase of taxation by an increase of the fee for carters' licenses. The existing establishment could very well cope with the clerical work if the Commissioners held fewer meetings and did their work more systematically than at present. The want of punctuality on the part of the Commissioners in attending meetings and their slipshod manner of doing business, require more meetings than would otherwise be necessary, and lead to much clerical work that might well be avoided.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

28. The *Tripura Hitaishi* for the second fortnight of Bhadra, 1305 (B.S.)

Wanted a waiting-room at the Chandpur station.

writes that a waiting-room is badly wanted at the Chandpur station. Chandpur is an important station, and passengers flock to it in large numbers.

Such of the passengers as have to avail themselves of the steamer service have to wait at the *ghât* and expose themselves. This causes passengers great hardship and inconvenience. The attention of the authorities should be drawn to this.

29. While praising Babu Iswar Chandra Nandi, Khas Mahal Deputy

A road in the Chittagong district.

Collector, for having opened a bazar and excavated a tank at Jal Kadar, a khas mahal in the Chittagong district, the *Sansodhini* of the 14th September

urges the necessity of repairing the road between Iswar Babu's Bazar and Gajer Hât, the only market in the neighbourhood.

30. A correspondent complains, in the *Bankura Darpan* of the 16th

The condition of the roads in the Bankura district.

September, of the condition of the roads in Dibakarbat, near Indas, in the Bankura district, and specially of the road between Indas and Kotulpur.

The mud in the Jinkara *khal* and at Govindpur is also reported to be knee-deep, and to cause great inconvenience to travellers.

31. The same paper urges the necessity of maintaining in good repair the

The Subhankari khal in the Bankura district.

Subhankari Danra, a canal 30 miles long, which irrigates a large portion of the district. The

District Board has nothing to do with canals, their dredging being always done by Government. If the Subhankari khal is maintained in proper order, half the district will be insured against famine, for cultivators will not, in that case, have to depend on rainfall for their water.

(h)—*General.*

32. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th September has the following.—

The release of Mr. Tilak.

It is a great reverse of fortune for a gentleman to be removed from the membership of a Legislative Council and labour hard in a jail. But the countenances of those who caused the Hon'ble Bal Gangadhar Tilak to be imprisoned, and put him to the indignity of jail labour and jail life, will now pale before the effulgence of his glory.

A proposal was long ago made to release Tilak on certain conditions. It was said—we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement—that Government was quite ready to release Tilak, if he promised to never again take any part in political agitation. But Tilak did not give any such undertaking. Why should he fear to act like a patriot, like a high-minded gentleman?

This time, too, the Government tried to bind Tilak by certain conditions before he was released. Certain conditions were proposed to him through Mr. Brewin and through Mr. Khare, a friend of Mr. Tilak. One of these conditions was that Mr. Tilak should not join any meeting which might be held to celebrate his release. Nothing could be more ridiculous than this condition. Why should people forbear rejoicing over Mr. Tilak's release, even if he himself forbore taking any part in such rejoicing? As a matter of fact, there was rejoicing all over the Bombay Presidency, although Tilak was not present in any meeting or gathering which celebrated his release. There was illumination in every house in Poona, and the sound of mirth and rejoicing and *sankirtan* rent the sky. In Bombay the image of Tilak was adorned with garlands of flowers. The authorities released Tilak late at night, so that people might not find time to rejoice. But the tactics of the authorities proved unavailing. That very night thousands flocked to Mr. Tilak's house and loudly cheered him.

The second of the conditions proposed to Mr. Tilak was that he should not henceforward have any connection with seditious speech or writing, and that if he were found to have had any such connection, he would be sent to jail without trial. Tilak did not, of course, accept this condition, threat and coaxing notwithstanding. The condition was at last modified as follows:—If Mr. Tilak is ever again found guilty of sedition after a proper trial, he

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Second fortnight
of Bhadra, 1305 B.S.

SANSODHINI,
Sept. 14th, 1898.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

BANKURA DARPAN.

HITAVADI
Sept. 16th, 1898.

shall be sent to jail. It was unnecessary and superfluous to impose such a condition.

The Bombay Government has released Tilak, the "rebel," under these conditions. Tilak had no criminal motive, no criminal intention. But by virtue of a judicial trial he was sent to jail, and he has had to undergo the hardships of jail life for a year. He has lost 25 pounds in weight, but not an ounce of mental strength. He did useful work even in jail.

Tilak comes out of his trial as bright and effulgent as the sun out of the cloud and as gold out of the fire. All Indians, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, now love him more than ever. No "rebel" can claim such universal sympathy. No one thinks that the Bombay Government has earned the gratitude of the people by releasing Tilak three months before the expiry of his term of imprisonment. There are many who believe that Mr. Tilak owes his release to the memorial to the Queen praying for his liberty. This impression may be unfounded, but it shows how the people think about his release.

After making a settlement of his affairs, Mr. Tilak will soon go to Singhur for rest and recruitment of his health—to that place of historical renown, to the favourite haunt of that Sivaji, for a speech in the celebration of whose memory Tilak had to go to jail. This speaks volumes for that strength of mind which has made him so great. The highhandedness of the authorities has made Tilak's name immortal, but it is his own strength of mind which proves his true greatness.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 17th, 1898.

33. The *Bangavasi* of the 17th September writes as follows:—

The death of the *sadhu* in the Chausa plague camp.

We wrote a letter to the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing a copy of our paper noticing the death of a *sadhu* in the Chausa plague camp. To this letter we have received the following reply:—"In reply, I beg to say that the letter and the paper have been placed before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the subject will have His Honour's best attention." It is hoped that Sir John Woodburn will cause an enquiry to be made into this matter. A Hindu of a different place dies in the plague camp of pneumonia, but the authorities do not inform his friends and relatives of this. No one knows how and by whom was the corpse of the Brahmachari disposed of. Who paid for his obsequies? Did he say anything before his death? What has been done with his goods and chattels? The public have been kept entirely in the dark about all these things. The conduct of the authorities is certainly very strange.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 17th, 1898.

34. The *Sanjivani* of the 17th September asks Mr. Badshah, Comptroller of Postal Accounts, how he would have felt if his

Mr. Badshah, Comptroller of Postal Accounts.

superior officers had ruled that he would get casual leave for only four instead of fifteen days as sanctioned by Government; and what right he has to deprive his subordinates of such leave. Has Mr. Badshah no superior to check his whims and prevent him from oppressing his clerks? His protest against the Ilbert Bill is a proof of his friendship for, and sympathy with, his countrymen.

SANJIVANI.

35. The same paper has received the following letter from Nowgong in Assam in connection with the cooly story (noticed in paragraph 24 of the Report on Native Papers

A cooly story.

for the week ending 17th September 1898):—

The account published in the *Sanjivani* is not a complete account. Failing to come up with the coolies, the Deputy Commissioner, no doubt, returned to Nowgong; but the District Superintendent of Police pursued them to Gauhati, where they placed their grievances before the Judge, who after promising them protection, sent them by steamer, in charge of the District Superintendent of Nowgong, to the garden to which they belonged. After they reached the garden, the Manager charged eight of them before the Magistrate under section 183 of the Inland Emigration Act. The Magistrate summarily tried them, and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. Did they receive this treatment because they appealed to the authorities for mercy and justice? Why did the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police pursue them when no one had complained against them? Is there any mystery about it?

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

36. The *Sanjivani* of the 17th September has the following:—

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 17th, 1898.

Sir John Woodburn on the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

On the eve of his departure from Calcutta, Sir John Woodburn granted interviews to two well-known Bengali gentlemen, both of whom enquired what might be the intentions of Government in regard to the Municipal Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor said that the Municipal Bill would not be withdrawn; that though some of its sections might be amended or modified, the proposal of transferring the real power from the Commissioners to the Chairman and the General Committee would not be given up; and that some modification might be effected only as regards the power of the Commissioners in the matter of income and expenditure.

If we are alarmed by these words of Sir John Woodburn, we are still more surprised to hear that, in His Honour's opinion, the protest meeting in the Town Hall did not express the real opinion of the general body of rate-payers. The Calcutta public had hoped that Sir John Woodburn would never support this unjust measure, and that he would not deprive the citizens of the right of self-government without giving them a hearing; but that hope has not been fulfilled.

What should the people of Calcutta do now? We can well understand how His Honour has come to be convinced that the majority of the citizens are not opposed to the Bill. A few unpatriotic men are trying to ruin Calcutta. It is they who are doing their best to lead the Government astray, who have told the Lieutenant-Governor that the Town Hall meeting was not attended by the more influential rate-payers, and that the majority of people are in favour of the measure. The citizens can now make their views known to Government either by holding well-attended public meetings in different parts of the city or by submitting a representation signed by two to three lakhs of people.

When the Bill is passed into law the rate of taxation will rise; justice will not be obtained against the oppressions of municipal employés, who will easily misappropriate public money; house-making in Calcutta will become very expensive; the Municipality will have the power to acquire valuable house property for nominal sums of money; and so on. If it is said that the people of Calcutta are not protesting against the Bill, even when every man who hears of the measure only condemns it; the citizens must make a plain statement of their views to Government. A public meeting should first be held in every ward, in the many squares with which Calcutta has been embellished; and then a grand open-air meeting attended by two or three lakhs of people, should be held on the *maidan*. A petition signed by four to five lakhs of people should be next submitted to Government, saying that the signatories were all opposed to the proposed measure. This has become necessary, as Government has not rightly understood our true feelings.

If, however, Government does not thoroughly recast the Bill even on receipt of such a petition, then the elected members of the Legislative Council should be asked to sharply protest against all the sections relating to the administration of the Municipality. And if Government does not listen to their protests, too, then they should leave the Council Chamber in a body. For, when they have left, we shall not be sorry for anything that the officials and the nominated members may do.

After the failure of the elected members of Council to obtain a hearing, a rupee should be collected from each of the lakh of houses that Calcutta contains; and with this lakh of rupees ten representatives should be sent to England to carry on the agitation there. Babus Kali Charan Banerji, Ananda Mohun Bose, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Nagendra Nath Ghose, Asutosh Chaudhuri, Heramba Chandra Moitra, Bhupendra Nath Bose, Narendra Nath Sen, Messrs. W. C. Bonnerjee, and S. P. Sinha may well serve as such representatives.

VI — MISCELLANEOUS.

37. The *Hitavadi* of the 16th September has the following, with reference to Lord George Hamilton's speech in defence of the sedition law:—

HITAVADI,
Sept. 16th, 1898.

Lord George Hamilton on Indian matters.

In a controversy a mean-minded man is sure to resort to abuse rather than to reasoning and argument. Why should we

expect it to be otherwise in the case of Lord George Hamilton? At a recent sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Roberts put forth irrefragable arguments condemning the sedition law in India. Lord George Hamilton was in a fix. He had no arguments with which to defend the sedition law. So he took to abusing the educated natives of India. This is what he said in one part of his speech:—

“It must be borne in mind that in India many of the so-called pressmen are the editors, printers, and compositors of their newspapers, and that many of the so-called newspapers are little sheets of paper which are written by one individual; but if they are small, they are not less dangerous.”

Wonderful argument! Incontrovertible truth! Is it true that in India many of the so-called pressmen are the editors, printers, and compositors of their newspapers? We do not know whence the Secretary of State has derived this information. But assuming that what he says is true, we fail to understand why his statement should go against the Indian journalist. It should rather speak volumes for the perseverance and patriotism of the Indian journalist. There is a good deal of difference between England and India. In India newspapers are read by few, and we ought to praise the self-sacrifice and perseverance of the journalist who undertakes to print and edit and publish his own newspaper. None but a man of sound education and superior training can devote himself to the promotion of his country's good with such tenacity and perseverance. We fail to understand why even a puny Indian newspaper should give the Secretary of State so much cause for fear. Tennyson was right when he said:—

“Believe these lines,
No man who truly loves and truly rules
His following, but can keep his followers true.
Traitors are rarely bred
Save under traitor Kings.”

Lord George Hamilton further observed as follows:—

“The Honourable gentleman who introduced this subject informed the House that these proposals had caused deep discontent in India. I never heard a more absolutely unfounded statement.”

This proves the Secretary of State's utter ignorance of matters Indian. It is superfluous to say that the sedition law has been universally condemned in India. We do not of course speak here of those few Europeans who live in this country to earn their bread, but who are foremost among native-haters. We do not also speak of those Indians, those traitors to their country, whose sole object is to flatter the officials and curry their favour. Excepting these few people, the whole Indian population—Hindus, Musalmans, Buddhists, Jains—unanimously protested against the passing of the sedition law. To deny this is, to tell an untruth. Lord George Hamilton, living as he does thousands of miles away from India, is not expected to be intimately acquainted with things Indian, but he would not have made himself a laughing-stock of the world if he had examined the accuracy of his own statement before he ventured to charge Mr. Roberts with making an “absolutely unfounded statement.”

Let us quote a little more from the speech of the arbiter of the destinies of the Indian people! Let the Indian public see how he loves the educated Indian! This is what Lord George Hamilton is reported to have observed:—

“The agitation, I am sorry to say, is exclusively confined to two classes—pleaders and editors of newspapers. * * Undoubtedly, one of the most difficult classes we have to deal with is the result of higher education. * * It is not merely that these gentlemen indulge in most extravagant language in speeches and articles which are not intended to attack an individual, or carry out a reform, or stop some unpopular act of Government, but the language is such as strikes at the very root of British rule in India.”

Is it true, we ask Lord George, with due humility and deference, that none but native pleaders and journalists protested against the passing of the Sedition Bill? What has the Secretary of State to say to the memorial of the Barristers of the Calcutta High Court against that measure?

Nothing could be more regrettable than that the Indian people should be suspected of disloyalty by the people of a country where Nihilists and Anarchists and Socialists are rampant, where people, on the slightest pretext, quarrel with the officials and create disturbances, and where revolutions and bloodshed are by no means rare occurrences. Lord George Hamilton ought to know that no native paper has ever been guilty of making use of such strong language as was indulged in by the Anglo-Indian papers during the Ilbert Bill controversy. He ought to know that Indian loyalty is unparalleled and historical. In whatever we say or do, our motive is, without doubt, to wish the British Government welfare and prosperity. We have enormously profited by British rule. We can, therefore, entertain no other thought in our minds except the permanency of British rule in India.

38. The *Bangavasi* of the 17th September has the following:—

The Tilak celebrations. There has been rejoicing all over the country in honour of the release of Mr. Tilak. Poona, Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, Jubbulpur, and other towns where there are Mahrattas, are now all resounding with the sound of mirth! Poona and Bombay were garlanded with lamps. There were friendly dinner-parties in Jubbulpur and Benares, and merry tea-parties in Calcutta. Tilak did not and could not take part in these festivities. But the Brahmans worshipped Tilak's image with garlands of flowers. In a country of image-worship, worship is an easy affair. The Hindu values the name of Hari more than Hari himself. What does it matter that Tilak was not present in the festivities held in his honour? His image, the charm of his name, and the fragrance of his fame were enough. To this add the love and affection of the Hindus, and everything was complete. Tilak has, so to say, been purified by the fiery ordeal of imprisonment, and with his purification the love and affection of his co-religionists has been purged of all its alloy.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 17th, 1898.

39. The *Dainik o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 21st September has the following:—

The *Moslem Chronicle* on the Government's attitude towards Musalmans

That the friendly and wholesome advice given to the Musalman community by our impartial Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Woodburn, would prove distasteful to it was a prediction we made at the time the advice was given. The *Moslem Chronicle* has been continually showing signs of dissatisfaction, and publishing long articles week after week. There are statements made in the course of these articles which are calculated to excite Musalman feeling against Government. Again, for the purpose of showing its hostility to the Hindus, the paper is making remarks which may well move and agitate the Hindu community. According to the new sedition law, most of these statements and remarks are open to objection. Ought not the *Chronicle* to be a little more careful as to what it writes? "Before the advent of the English, the Musalman was the absolute master of India, and all Hindus had to lower their heads before him. The Musalman was the sovereign, the Hindu was his subject. How can that Musalman now look on the ascendancy of the Hindus and remain silent?" The readers of the *Chronicle* can well understand that such are the sentiments, though not the exact words, used by the writer to impart vigour to his articles. But ought the *Chronicle* to write in this strain? Surely it behoves the editor of that journal to consider how far it is proper and reasonable to call to mind the Musalman's past history. The *Kesari* was held guilty for attempting to recall Sivaji to the popular mind. If, as a reply to the *Chronicle*, a Hindu were to lower the Musalmans in the public estimation by singing the past glory of the Marhatta people, his conduct would most likely be considered objectionable. "If the English had not come to India, Musalman sovereignty would have passed, as it did very nearly pass, into the hands of the Mahratta Hindus." The *Chronicle* may well receive a reply like this from a Hindu newspaper. If newspapers go on indulging in this sort of writing, making such replies and rejoinders, very injurious consequences may follow; for the exciting of hostility between class and class has been made punishable under the new sedition law. The *Chronicle* should therefore beware. During Musalman ascendancy, even unfit and undeserving Musalmans were allowed seats and positions above the Hindus. That Musalmans were given high appointments was because they were Musalmans. That policy, that rule, has now been changed: at the

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 21st, 1898

present time it is only fitness and merit that entitle a man to promotion and preferment. The Musalman Emperors who, like Akbar, rewarded merit only and made no distinction of caste in the distribution of patronage, favoured Hindus in preference to Musalmans. And it is well known that for this impartiality Akbar incurred the displeasure of the bigoted Musalmans of his time, and was regarded by them as a non-Musalman. But no other Musalman Emperor was able to excel Akbar as a ruler and sovereign. He alone was a sovereign who could appreciate and reward merit. The *Moslem Chronicle* should understand that the man who should advise the sovereign to disregard justice and favour a class or an individual would injure his own interests, and the writer who indirectly desires to excite popular disaffection in a State is guilty of the offence of sedition. It is not true that the posts of sarishtadar, peshkar, nazir, &c., in the law courts are now a monopoly of the Hindus, and the *Chronicle* should not certainly deny what is known to everybody. A qualified Musalman is eligible for all posts to which a qualified Hindu is considered entitled. The statement made by the *Chronicle* that the more highly-paid Hindu employes in the law courts and public offices in this country give appointments to incompetent Hindus in preference to competent Musalmans, and that the injustice is countenanced by the superior European authorities is not true—nay, it is one which does not at all approach the truth! The *Chronicle* has not been able, nor will it be able, to show a single instance in which a competent Musalman has been denied a post, in order that it might be given to an incompetent Hindu. A vague, general condemnation will convince nobody. Such writing may excite ignorant Musalmans, but others will take no notice of it. It will carry no weight with the officials, for they are not blind. It will produce only injurious consequences by exciting those Musalmans who are equally wanting in intelligence and foresight.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPKA,
July 22nd, 1898.

40. The *Utkaldipika* of the 23rd July is satisfied with the results of the F. A. and B. A. examinations of the Calcutta University, as shown by the Ravenshaw College in Cuttack, and hopes that some will take honours in the latter examination next year.

The Ravenshaw College in the University Examinations.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 27th, 1898.

Water-proof clothes for postal runners.

41. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* of the 27th July recommends water-proof clothes in the rainy season for the runners in the Postal Department.

SAMVADVAHIKA,
July 28th, 1898.

42. The *Samvadvahika* of the 28th July is of opinion that the paddy crop has been very much endangered by want of rain-water, and that even if it rain hereafter, a 16-anna crop can never be expected.

Crop prospects in Orissa.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 24th September 1898.